expressed in the annexed resolutions of the patriotic Legislature of Louisiana, creates a deeper regret at the mutual disappointment which the prevention of Ex-President FILLMORE's visit to the South JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

gress, and nobly guarded the rights and interests of the of equality with the other stock of the Company. South against the recklessness of fanaticism, thereby 3. That the President and Directors be directed to open evincing the true patriot, the wise statesman, and the books of subscription for the stock to Gordonsville and Louisiana, ever foremost in her patriotic devotion to the the privilege be given to the old stockholders to take the union of these States, is grateful to those who, in the new stock within sixty days. hour of peril, stand nobly up for its defence: therefore, 4. That the President and Directors cause a reconnoisas an expression of our personal friendship and high ap- ance and survey to be made of the route to Lynchburg. preciation of the fearless and impartial manner in which 5. That, in view of the great importance of completing he has executed the laws of the land-

of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That application forthwith to the City Council of Alexandria, should MILLARD FILLMORE visit the South during the sit- asking that they will favorably consider the proposition ting of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, he is for a further subscription by the City Council to enable what say the Mexicans?" He then asked if it was true hereby cordially invited and requested to visit Baton the company to proceed with the work, and that they be that another American invasion was threatened? to which Rouge to partake of the hospitalities of our State, and requested to open a poll at an early day to take the sense receive the salutations of his numerous friends, without of the voters on the subject. distinction of party.

will suit his convenience to visit our capital.

TEXAS NEWS.

The Leon Pioneer of the 23d ultimo has the following paragraphs:

The new county of Madison includes about six hundred square miles of territory, the greater part of which is cut off the territory of Grimes. It takes about ten square miles from off the territory of this county (Leon) and about ten votes. The line will diverge from the old San Antonio road, near A. Rodgers's, and leaving him in the new county it strikes the Trinity at a point about three

\$37,000 to the cleaning out and improvement of the Trimty river; also the same sum to the improvement of each of the rivers Colorado and Brasos. Before the act

The Legislature failed to pass any law quieting the

been committed by the Indians. He states that an order wish to proceed. has been received by the commandant of the fort to pro-ceed against the Indians with five companies, and to kill and take prisoners men, women, and children until the last two years. Col. Hardefrom the whites within the last two years. Col. HardeAfrica was desired. man refused to act under these sweeping orders, which confounded the innocent with the guilty, and has sent his and Washitas are the guilty tribes, and to have, if possible, the expedition directed against them specially. The companies will start against the Indians as soon as grass | the State, viz. five of the old chartered banks, with

DISMEMBERMENT OF BURMAH.

published in the London Missionary Magazine, an- ing law of 1851, with a capital of \$575,970. ounces the official dismemberment of the Empire of Burmah. On the 20th the proclamation declarkingdom of Pegu into the Empire of British India DAY, of Yale College, in the last year of his Presity-one guns was fired in honor of the event. And at sunrise on the 21st the same proclamation was read on shore, both in English and Burmese, before

monarch that if any new cause of complaint arises against guished merit. him on the part of the Government of India, it will only lead to the conquest of the whole country, the extinction gard, your friend and obedient servant, . of the dynasty of Alomora, and the exile of his surviving The occupation of the whole Burman Empire by the English is therefore only a question of time. hat causes will arise for further hostilities no one acquainted with the Burman character can for a moment doubt. In all probability we shall have a protracted war, till Ava is captured and the king dethroned."

We copy with pleasure the following paragraph

from Saturday's Philadelphia Inquirer: We are glad to learn that the Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDof speedy recovery. His many friends, not only of Philadelphia, but in various parts of the Union, will hear the fact with pleasure.

British elections, even at this hour of the century, are apt to be savage affairs. The London "Times,"

practices, says: "A Lancashire farmer had received an order for three hundred fighting men to do the rough work of the elec- was reduced to three thousand two hundred and tion, with the instruction 'that the best fighting men and eighty-seven, of which one thousand and six were ponchers would be preferred.' At the 'Craven Heifer,' on the nomination day, and for some days before, two thousand men ate and drank as much and as fast as the thousand men ate and drank as much and as fast as the landlord could supply them. They were introduced in parties, with orders from known friends of the cause— the coast of Brazil; and this occurred last June. one hundred of them had bludgeons."

NEW ADMIRALTY AGESTS .- Six naval lieutenants have Admiralty agents required at the Southampton mail ceremony. packet station, in consequence of the new Indian, China, and Australian mail contract. - English paper.

Thus the British Admiralty, with a provident care of futurity, lose no opportunity of familiarizing their officers with the management and economy of steamships. Although it is often the case that mail-steamers are not commanded by navy officers, the mail is always accompanied by a lieutenant.

Judge Hubbert, of Wisconsin, who was reported to have been deposed from office by the Legislature for gross abuse of his office, has published a card in which he intimates that he has been very unfairly to sated and conspired and specifications alleged against him.

Iowa.-The Davenport Gazette has an official notice that John B. Jervis, Joseph E. Sheffield, Henry Farnam, John M. Wilson, Norman B. Judd, Ebenezer Cook, James Grant, John P. Cook, and Hiram Price have incorporated themselves, in accordance with the provisions of the "Code of Iowa," under the name of "The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company." This road is intended to unite a point on the Missouri, in Pottawatamie county, a man named Foy was arrested at Newburyport (Mass.) near Council Bluffs, with the Mississippi at Davenport. upon the charge of robbing the mail between that city The capital stock of the company is \$6,000,000.

posed .- Railroad Record.

(S. C.) Railroad on Monday, by which Charles D. Schoe-maker, the engineer, and Newton Gilmore, the fireman,

At a m ceting of the Stockholders of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, held at Alexandria on Cruz on the 4th of March reports that Gen. SANTA brought by the mail steamer Georgia, presents no 1. 'To accept the amendments to its charter, granted at | would return to that country on the mail packet of the present session of the Virginia Legislature, extending the 1st of April. The Vera Cruz papers contain the

2. That \$350,000 of the \$420,000 additional stock authorized be made a preferred stock, by guarantying a Carthagena by the authorities of Vera Cruz on a follow on the 5th of March. Numerous sailing vessels will occasion, as well as at the painful cause of it; dividend of six per cent. per annum out of the nett earnings of the road; provided that when a dividend of six Whereas it is understood to be the intention of Mr. per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of capital FILLMORE shortly to visit the South; and whereas he has, stock, both old and new, shall have been declared and during his administration, at the sacrifice of personal and paid for five consecutive years, then the said preferred home friendships, faithfully executed the laws of Con- stock shall be put, and forever after remain, on a footing

impartial and just Executive; and whereas the State of Lynchburg, at such places as they may decide, but that

the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Gordonsville at 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives the earliest possible day, the Board of Directors make

6. That, as the city of Washington is deeply interested 2. Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby re- in the extension of the Orange and Alexandria railread to quested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Lynchburg, to connect with the Virginia and Tennessee ministration of the Government, and such other subjects FILLMORE, and to ascertain, if possible, at what time it and East Tennessee and Virginia railroads, (connecting at as present themselves when two persons meet who love be requested to lay the matter before the City Councils, Anna said to him: and to ask that they will take into consideration the propriety of co-operating in this great line of railroad, and to make such a subscription on behalf of the city of Washington as will enable this company promptly to go forward with the work.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—The United States of ship John Adams sailed from the River Gambia on suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the The Legislature passed an actappropriating the sum of Lynch, of the United States Navy, who arrived the 14th February, having on board Commander there the day previous.

A letter in the Journal of Commerce says that Commander Lynch is under orders from the Secre- overrun without resistance. Yucatan sustaining an Incan take effect and the money be appropriated, it must be sanctioned by the people at the ballot-box. The vote of tary of the Navy, in connexion with the Pennsylvathe people will be taken on this act at the next August | nia Colonization Society, to examine the West Coast of Africa, and decide upon a location suitable, in regard to healthfulness, fertility, &c., for the colo- Mexico done with the millions it received for the iniquieleven league titles.

We are informed by Mr. Davis, who has just returned nization of our free colored population. He had or done with the revenue it has controlled for five years, from Fort Graham, that comparative quiet prevails on ders for any United States vessel he might fall in that portion of the frontier. No recent depredations have with to transport him to whatever point he might

Congress declined making any appropriation for

THE BANKS OF OHIO have made up their returns heutenant to copresent to Gen. Harney that the Wacos to the auditor of the State to the first Monday in A letter dated Rangoon, December 20th, 1852, thirteen free banks, organized under the free bank-

We copy from a contemporary journal the foling the incorporation of the whole of the ancient lowing Letter, addressed by the venerable President was publicly read, in the presence of a large com- deney, to the Hon. John M. Clayton, now of the pany of naval and military officers, on board the Senate. It is characteristic of its author, and con-British ship-of-war Fox, and a royal salute of twen- tains one of the neatest compliments we have seen :

YALE COLLEGE, Aug. 25, 1846. DEAR SIR: It is with no ordinary pleasure that I have the privilege of stating to you that the cornoration of this the assembled troops at Rangoon, followed by another salute of twenty-one guns. The soldiers these academic titles are in danger of losing their diswere soon called on for three cheers, which were tinction, by being distributed with too lavish a hand. But given with loud effect. The Commissioner, as head this college aims to proceed on the principle of selecting of civil administration, was publicly received and those who will confer honor, rather than receive it, by being enrolled on the list of its favorites. We present to you this expression of our property of the confer honor. tion of elevating the rank which you already hold in pub-"The proclamation distinctly informs the Burman lie estimation, but as a just tribute of respect to distin-

I have the honor to be, with high and affectionate re-

To the Hon. John M. CLAYTON.

FROM BUZNOS AYRES. Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of January state that the city was closely besieged by Gen. URQUIZA. Skirmishing took place daily, and business was almost entirely suspended. Produce was very scarce, as none could come in, on account of the entire population being under arms, according to a proclamation from the Governor compelling LER, who has for some weeks been suffering under serious all male persons to unite in driving off the insurindisposition, is now convalescent, and with a prospect gents. There was no prospect of the seige being raised, as Urquiza, the instigator of the insurrection, has immense influence with the country people.

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE. - According to an official report of the Brazilian Government, it in viewing some of the evidence as to the prevalent appears that the number of Africans imported in captured by Brazilian cruisers and declared free. During the past year, one vessel, and one only, it is which cause or what cause it matters not to inquire. About The Brazilian Government deals very summarily with the slave traders. Any person found concerned in the traffic, no matter what his rank or condijust been appointed to form part of the additional staff of tion may be, is imprisoned or banished without

AMERICAN COMMERCE WITH CHINA .- The report of the harbor master of Shanghai, (Mr. NICHOLAS BAYLIES,) shows that from January 1 to December 31, 1852, the American tonnage exceeded that of any other nation. The number of British vessels was one hundred and two, with a tonnage of thirty-two thousand seven hundred; of American vessels seventy-one, with a tonnage of 40,865. The whole amount of tonnage was 76,900, and the number of vessels Turks Island papers, extending to the 2d instant, con- one hundred and eighty-seven; the remainder, besides tain an account from Port au Platte of the installation of English and American, being almost equally divided be- if I find co-operation; if I find sincerity and a good will Gen. Santana, on the 15th ultimo, as President of the tween French, Danish, Hamburg, Spanish, Hawaiian, and to abnegate capricious and mistaken opinions; and Dominican Republic. The master, mate, and crew of a Dutch. The exports of Tea from Shanghai in 1852 were slaver, seized at Port au Platte, have been comdemned to imprisonment.

57,675,000 pounds, which is about equal in amount to the exports of the two previous years. The exports of Tea from Shanghai to Great Britain, from July 1 to December 31, 1852, were 17,825; to the United States 15,400,900.

The Earthquake at Watertown (N. Y.) on the 12th instant was, as we find, predicted to the day in the win against. He has demanded a trial upon all the charges ter number of the Rainbow, which was published nearly three months ago. This is, we are informed, the twenty- return disconsolate to this retirement, to deplore the blindsixth earthquake occurring as publicly predicted weeks ness of a people that obstinately believe it can do every previous by Dr. Chappers within a year hesides agrees. previous by Dr. CHAPHAN within a year, besides auroras, storms, and various phenomena. Fifteen of these earthquakes occurred, it appears, on the precise days he predicted. Dr. Chapman's Theory of the Physical Cause of Meteorological Changes is plausible and interesting.

Agrest for Robbing the Mail. -On Friday afternoon and Lawrence. It seems that the accused had been sus-A bill has passed the Illinois Legislature, 42 to 25, pected of dishonesty for some time past, as sundry amounts chartering a company to construct a bridge across the of money which were duly mailed to pass between the Mississippi at Rock Island, which will connect the Chica- two places failed of reaching their destination. On Frigo and Rock Island Railroad with the one above pro- day a decoy package was mailed at Lawrence to go to Newburyport, the postmasters at each place being informed of the fact. The package was not in the mail Loss of Life. - A collision took place on the Columbia when it reached Newburyport, and Foy, who had charge of the mail, was arrested and committed to jail to await an examination.

The British mail steamer which errived at Vera particulars of an interview between SANTA ANNA and Dr. MANUEL M. ESCOBAR, who was dispatched to mission to the exiled ex-President. The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the papers, and a translation is given by the New Orleans Picayune, which we copy. significance of the language of SANTA ANNA touch ing the position of Mexico, and his display of unmiti gated hostility towards the United States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader. At the latest date from the city of Mexico (March 3d) seventeen of the States and Districts had voted for him as President, one had voted against him, and the re maining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confident ly anticipated. Here is the account of the inter-

MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.

view above referred to: Senor Escobar reached Carthagena on the 1st of Feb ruary, and found Gen. SANTA ANNA residing at Turbaco, five leagues from Carthagena. Upon meeting Santa Anna, his first question was, "What happens in our republic-Escobar replied that "the question of Tehuanteped would force Mexico to cede without fighting."

Senor Escobar states that he then went into a long as count of the course of the Tehuantepee affair, of the ad-Chatanooga with the Southern and Southwestern railroads | each other. He then handed to the General the letters leading to Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile,) the Mayor and papers he had brought. The next morning Santa

> "Your coming has made me passa very bad night. How have I been affected by the unhappy situation of our beloved country, the victim of passion, involved in an-archy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality. Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue; owing a million and a half of back dividends on the English debt, and unable to pay the last 'year's interest, or even the salaries of her savages; the frontier States undermined by traitors in fluenced and protected by Americans; all this tolerated for five years by inapt leaders, who are traitors and only worthy of universal execration. Lower California, too, threatened in such a manner that it may be invaded and dian war in which it cannot triumph. Tehuantepe threatened, and its military occupation by our natural enemies delayed until the coming month of April.\*

"What a situation! But what has the Government of while the nation has remained dumb and resigned in view of the prodigies which the ominous Government of Quare-

The conferences were continued for several days, Santa Anna manifesting great reluctance to return, and recapitulating the marked unkindness evinced towards him by the Mexican nation. Referring to their treatment of him during and subsequent to the Mexican war, he said: "Words cannot define such conduct, and it indicates clearly what can be expected from such citizens. A society thus accustomed to the physical and moral assassia capital of \$1,297,526; forty branches of the State not respect an observing world, cannot be otherwise than bank, with an aggregate capital of \$4,146,675; in the unhappy condition of our country. God and man must condemn acts that are so rarely found in the civilized world. Does such a course encourage our young men to give their time and their best years to the benefit of their country, defying danger and forgetting all that is most dear and sweet in life, and abandon all for her safety?"

> "Besides, it is impossible that I can return, and mee with serenity a set of men who have elevated themselves to power without any thing in past history favorable to em; or him who has never been a good son, a good husband, a good friend, or a good citizen; men who have borne the filthy yoke imposed upon them, and remained impassive even when they saw that nothing was done to save our country from the aggressions projected by the new vandals of the North

> " Have the Mexicans abjured their passions ? Do they blush for their follies? See the abyss that is open at their feet? Know they that they will be absorbed by this modern Rome, without any resource but to bend the neck, if they do not change completely their course? Have they the presumption to suppose that they will be saved without effort on their part, amid the disorders in which they lie, and when it would seem that patriotism has fled the land of the Hidalgos, of the Iturbides, and Guerreros?

> "Shall I present myself on that scene when no govern ment is possible? When the ties of obedience are torn into shreds? When the wicked and vile Arista has dissolved every social bond, and driven morality and virtue into oblivion? Do they wish me to leave this sweet repose? That I shall again risk the term of life which Divine Providence conceded to me, mutilated as I am, to look upon such misfortune, with the wish, perhaps, save, but powerless to remedy, because I may not find a loyal and effective co-operation, as occurred when I mad ont to the American invasion.'

Senor Esconan employed every argument calculated to nduce Santa Anna to return, representing to him that ARISTA was universally detested, that every one was in favor of Santa Anna, and looked towards him as a liberator and benefactor, and that his presence and counsels would alone suffice to dispel anarchy, and restore Mexico to tranquillity and order. Two days afterwards SANTA

ANNA replied to ESCOBAR: "That his heart could only be Mexican; that, notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him : that their misfortunes were his and he never could be indifferent to them; that look-1848 amounted to sixty thousand, and in 1849 to ing at objects from a distance, their deformities were betfifty-four thousand. In the year 1851 the number ter seen; that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger and that he had seen with indifference her fate; that he desired to end his days in the spot he had chosen as a re sidence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, casting aside every thing tending to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last proof of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing enthusiasm of the

> "I hold," he said, " that independence is the greater of our blessings, and every good citizen should defend it with all his power, and I cannot be deaf to the voice of my countrymen, nor fail to appreciate the high honor they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them they have conferred upon me in calling me to help them out of the labyrinth in which they are involved, and above all to save our nationality, now in such imminent peril, from the grasping spirit of our neighbors and the

> tolence and treason of a few Mexicans. Return in the next packet, and in giving an account of your mission to those who sent you, tell them from me that in the next month of March I will leave this spot for the shores of Mexico. On my arrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them; and finally, if I find men of heart to make an obstinate rifices; for, in truth, I cannot survive the disappearance of Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury in its ruins, if, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate. But if my hopes should not find encouragement equal to my desires, which never can be other than the weal and glory of our nation, I will will not imitate others, who, like them, have found them

\* Senor Esconan here puts a note to his report stating the on his arrival at Vera Cruz he had learned that-"The question of Tehuantepec had been settled in a manne which must be satisfactory to all good citizens, which General Santa Anna could not know when he used the above words."

The latest accounts from Mexico state that Ger URAGA has been appointed Ambassador to Madrid Mrs. Cass, wife of Gen. Cass, who has been danger

NAVAL. - The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan arrived Funchal, Madeira, on the 2d instant. She made the pasage from Norfolk in half a day's less time than the Mississippi, both being on their way to the Chinese seas. The U. S. ship Saratoga, of the East India squadron. was at Hong Kong January 10.

ously ill in Detroit, is slowly recovering.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The California intelligence to the 1st instant,

The Legislature of the State was discussing the ques tion of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution. The steamer Monumental City left San Francisco for Australia on the 16th ultimo, and the New Orleans was to were also about to leave with passengers from the mines. Dates from the Gila river to the 11th February had been received at San Diego. The Indians were quiet.

Aubrey, the Santa Fe trader, had arrived at Fort Yuma with four thousand sheep and a lot of mules and horses. The town of Marysville has subscribed \$250,000 for plank road to Nevada.

The city of Sacramento is taking measures to ensure the building of a railroad to the mountains.

The noted robber Joaquin continued his depredations on the Sacramento. He had robbed a Chinese camp of \$30,000, and committed several murders.

The citizens of Jackson have hung a Mexican robber, and the citizens of Mud Springs have hung three Chines The arrivals of all staple merchandise had been quite

heavy at San Francisco, but, with the exception of flour and grain, the demand had kept pace with the imports. The imports of flour for the fortnight foot up 50,000 barrels, making the stock 80,000 barrels, and causing prices to give way still further, entailing a loss even on the first cost and charges. The prices range from \$9 to \$10.50.

The dates from Panama are to the 19th instant. The place is reported to be healthy, but it is said that immense numbers of passengers are dying on the passage up. The steamer Winfield Scott had lost over forty passengers, and the steamer Golden Gate twenty-three. The ship-of-war Portsmouth was shortly to leave Panama for Valparaiso.

The Alta California of the 1st of March furnishes the following summary of mining intelli-

The news from the mines is encouraging. New dig-gings have been discovered about five miles from Sonora, in the neighborhood of Curtisville, from which 350 ounce of gold were taken by some Mexicans in two days. One piece of quartz was found which contained four pounds of gold. Rich placer diggings have also been discovered at Jamestown, from which as high as eighty dollars to the pan have been taken out. A lump of quartz has been taken out at Yankee Hill weighing 247 ounces, and nearly all gold, valued at \$4,200. This Yankee Hill claim i said to be very rich.

The miners engaged in the Ticknor and Gulch Flat, it the vicinity of Michigan city, are taking out vast quantities of gold; and from present appearances the diggings of Ground Hog's Glory are also paying well. At the Fo rest Hill, five miles below, the miners are taking out gold by pounds. This region of country is well supplied with water by means of ditches from Valcano Canon. Valcano and Todd's Valley canal is doubtless the best stock in this mining district. At Stringtown, near Marysville, new mines have been discovered to a very con-siderable extent, and large numbers of miners are profitably employed, averaging from eight to twelve dollars per day to the man. The only mining heretofore done at this point has been river mining, but these newly discovered lry diggings open up a new and rich prospect to the Stringtowners. Water in sufficient quantities to run ten toms has been brought from Oregon Gulch and Powell's Branch, the former from a distance of one and a half and the latter one mile. Stringtown is the centre or business point of a population of five or six hundred miners, and is in a most flourishing condition. It has five stores, one blacksmith shop, and two boarding-bouses. Money is said to be plenty and supplies abundant, at Marysville prices, with transportation added.

The miners on Feather river, in the vicinity of Long

Bar and Oregon Gulch, are doing well. Many claims which have been re-worked pay as well as they did in 1849. The gold prospects about Nevada and Grass Valley are reported as being uncommonly flattering. So with saw-mill enterprises. Reports from Shasta and Yreke state that the miners are well repaid for their labor. Three men took out \$6,000 in one week near Yreke. At Gra-nite Valley, Shingle Creek, and Tunnel Hill, Coloma, the

news is of the same cheering character.

Provisions are still high at the mines. Two companies have been formed for the construction of plank roads between Sacramento and Nevada and Marysville and Ne-

The El Dorado News states that large quantities of gold are coming into Placerville. On an average about seventy thousand ounces per week are purchased by the egular dealers in gold dust.

The San Francisco Transcript says that new placers have been discovered on the head-waters of Ana and Santa Cruz rivers, in Los Angeles county, and that a small vein tertiary coal has been found on the Silenas river, Santa Barbara county.

A mine of copper had also been discovered in Santa Barbara county, and specimens from it had been brought to San Francisco for the purpose of analization. They thousand dollars of picking and stealing done after a were found to contain about 44 per cent. of copper, 12 per cent. of silver, and 3 or 4 per cent. of gold.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE. We have received the Brownsville Flag to the 16th

March, from which we extract the following items: Capt, G. K. Lewis's company of Rangers was mustered out of service near Brownsville on the 13th instant, after six months' faithful service. On taking leave of his men Capt. Lewis made them a spirited and eloquent address, which we are told melted some of these hardy woodsmen

The other two companies, under Capts. Shaw and Davis, have also been mustered out of service and returned to their homes. The services recently performed by the three panies of Texas Rangers will for the future be filled by a

even to tears.

ortion of the regiment of Mounted Rifles, now on duty on he frontier. Recent advices state that this efficient corps have just carried into San Antonio a number of prisoners captured during a recent scout.

The Flag says: "It is rumored that Carvajal, having induced a number of the Rangers recently employed on this frontier to join his ranks, again meditates hostilities against Mexico. We learn that Col. Cruz. the present dexican commandant on the frontier, has been thus informed, and has made arrangements accordingly." RAILROAD COLLISIONS .- The accounts which reach us

almost every day of shocking disasters on some railroad or other impart interest to any plan or contrivance which promises to give greater security to railway travelling. Therefore, as the collision of trains is one of the most prolific causes of disaster, we have viewed with peculiar satisfaction the model of a self-acting machine for preventing collisions, which has been invented by Dr. CLAYTON, of Virginia, and which appears to us to possess great value. We copy a brief description of it from the Republic :

"The contrivance is simple. There is a jointed lever, at right angles with the rail, connected by a wire, with a pulley-wheel, by means of which a signal is raised from an upright timber (say at the height of eight feet) directly the axle of the car touches the lever. The same machin ry depresses the signal just after the train passes it. Railroad collisions have become so frequent of late that every invention calculated to render travellers more secure their journeyings must be regarded with general interest."

The block of limestone from Braddock's field intended for the Washington Monument is at Pittsburg, finished and ready for shipment.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- Honolulu papers to the 2d of February contain little of importance beyond the shipping intelligence. The Polynesian publishes the customhouse returns of the islands for 1852. The imports were \$759,868, of which \$348,608 were from the Atlantic ports of the United States, \$62,819 from California, and \$7,688 from Oregon. The foreign exports were \$381,143, and the domestic \$257,251, making a total of \$638,395,

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA. -Since November 21st, 1852, there have been thirty-two shocks of earthquakes within the limits of California. The effects of these continued shocks have been confined principally to the south ern section of the State, and have therefore excited but little attention, although entitled to much more than has been elicited. The effects on the desert have been considerable; so much so that the waters of the New river, the Big Lagoon, and other points of obtaining water which made their appearance on the surface in 1848 and 1849, have now disappeared, and in their places volumes of sulphurous mud and efflorescent sulphur have appeared. This, we fear, will present a serious obstacle to the emigration by the Gila route this season. - California paper

A boat's crew, comprising seven of the sailors of the ship Golden Light, destroyed at sea by lightning, have arrived safely at Antigua. One boat's crew is still missing.

SILVER COIN

The scarcity of silver coin in England has been brought to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a Parliamentary inquiry. He stated in reply that the demand for gold was so pressing that there was no chance of their being able to apply the mint to silver coinage. Half a million sovereigns per week were now being turned out-that was to say, about twice as much as was supposed to be the regular work of the mint, and means were being taken to increase that supply in order to meet the demand for sovereigns, of the diminution of which there was no immediate prospect. With respect to silver, something he hoped had been done to mitigate that demand. During January £92,000 of silver coinage was struck, which was a very considerable amount, and the Government was not given to suppose that the want was now extreme; but at all events more would be done to meet that want as soon as the demand for gold would

The London Economist of March 5th contained an interesting article on the operations of the British Mint, from which we glean the following pertinent facts and figures: Since 1848 the aggregate coinage of the mint has been £19,838,375; of which £19,264,473 was gold. £561,594 was silver, and £12,308 copper. The disparity of silver coinage is apparent at a glance.

The coinage of gold each year was as follows: £2,451,999 ....2,177,955 ....1,491,836 ..4,400,411

.8,742,270 The silver coinage has amounted to £561,594 in five years, in the following proportion in each year:

....£35,442 .119.592.....189,596

The large amount of silver coinage during the last year, compared with any former year, at least shows that the great inconvenience which has been experienced from a carcity of silver coin has not arisen from any decline in the work of the mint, notwithstanding the great additional work which it has been called upon to perform in furnishng gold coin.

Of the entire £19,264,437 of gold coined in the five years, no less than £13,142,681 was coined in the two last years. The transactions of the mint have assumed a new and novel character since the recent gold discoveries. Its operations are no longer limited to the supply of the home demand for circulation. In about two years a sum equal to nearly £15,000,000 has been exported in the shape of English coin. No doubt a considerable portion, probably not less than one-half, of the whole of this large amount has gone to Australia. But it is also certain that a very large amount, fully equal to the other half, has been exported to various foreign countries, where English sovereigns have acquired a certain value as a circulating medium, and where, therefore, they have a somewhat higher price than bar gold. In view of this state of things, the Economist thinks the character and functions of the mint will be entirely changed; and in such a way as will render it imperative that the principles upon which its expenses are defrayed should be reconcoins for various foreign countries, as it has been during the last two years, it will soon become obvious that there is no good reason why the people of England should continue to defray the cost of that establishment. It will become a matter of serious consideration whether that cost should not be defrayed by a charge on the coin equivalent at least to its amount.

STOPPING THE LEAKS!

A bill has just been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, in a very quiet way, which will stop leakages in the bottom and sides of the treasury to a large amount. It has made no noise, excited little opposition, save from certain gentlemen whose supplies of plunder may be affected by it ; but it will have a salutary operation upon canal expenditures, and, by laying them bare to the inspection of the people, will check, by the facilities thus afforded for exposure, extravagance and profligacy.

We refer to the bill introduced by Mr. Bush, which requires superintendents to publish a monthly abstract of their expenditures in a public newspaper printed in the and the amount; if for labor, the number of days and I price per day; and if for materials, the kind, quantity, fashion, which this publicity of accounts will render ing at it, for five, and goes on his way rejoicing. The State pays for the five days' work, and somebody pockbusiness, he signs a receipt, without discovering that there is a mistake of five or six hundred feet in favor of is furnished. This, it may be, does not impoverish the laborer, nor him who furnishes materials, but at the same ployés.-Albany Register.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION .- The boiler of the locomotive with freight train on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad exploded on Thursday, shivering the machine to atoms. The engineer, Francis Frank, was whirled into the air several yards. He was taken up for dead, but on being bathed with cold water, revived; his face is severely cut, and his eyes are blackened with cinders and ashes so as nearly to deprive him of sight, but otherwise he is not very seriously injured. The fireman was also blown into the air, and fell upon one of the box cars, from which he rolled off upon the miry ground. A piece of iron was driven by the explosion into the back of his hand. This he extracted himself, and, although the wound is pretty severe, he received no other injury.

FINE TIMES FOR DOCTORS .- The following is presume to be the soliloquy of a young physician who hopes by the multiplication of diseases to get into practice:

"Considering the damp, muddy state of the streets at th time of the year, I am equally amazed and delighted to see the ladics, almost universally, going about in thin shoes. This elegant fashion beautifully displays the conformation of the ankle joint; but to the surgeon it has another recommenda tion. I behold the delicate foot, separated scarcely by the thickness of thin paper from the mire. I see the exquisitein-step, undefended but by a mere web. I meditate on the influence of cold and wet upon the frame; I think of the catarrhs, complex planticles. oughs, pleurisies, pneumoniss, consumptions, and other inte-esting affections, that necessarily must result from their application to the feet; and then I reckon up the number of pills, boluses, powders, draughts, mixtures, leeches, and blisters which will consequently be sent in to the fair sufferers; calculate what they must come to, and wish I had the amount it my pocket."—New York Post.

A frightful collision occurred on the Cologne and Min don Railway, Germany, on the 5th instant, by which five persons were killed, and a number of others wounded. One of the trains had some five hundred emigrants on board. A young American clergyman, (whose name is not nentioned,) who had been to seek his bride in Bavaria, had his breast pierced by a fragment of the car and his young bride had her legs bruised. It is not stated how eriously he was hurt; but her injuries are said to have been so great that she subsequently lost her reason.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF STOPPING A RUNAWAY HORSE, Around the horse's neck, near the neck-strap, is placed a cord with a running knot. To this slip-noose is attached a pair of reins—on gentlemen's horses generally of silk cord, about the size of a pipe stem—which always lie thrown over the dash-board, ready to be seized at once. When a horse starts and becomes unruly, the gentleman takes up this cord and tightens the horse's throat so that he cannot breathe. The most furious horse stops almost instantly, but he will not fall or kick.

A SAD ACCIDENT.-A most painful and severe accident hap A SAD ACCIDENT.—A most painful and severe accident happened to a son of W. Rov Mason, Esq., of King George courthouse, on Wednesday last. It appears that the little fellow, only tweive years of age, had jumped behind a vehicle a servant was driving from the stable, when his leg became entangled in one of the wheels, which made one or two revolutions before he was discovered. The bones up to and above the knee were broken, and protruded through the skin in a most shocking and mangled condition. Amputation was resorted to, which the youth is said to have borne with heroic resolution, and at last accounts it was thought he would are resolution, and at last accounts it was thought he would st vive the accident.—Fredericksburg Herald.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF FEBRUARY 24.

About once in a year the hungry public of these islands

has a morbid craving to sup full of horrors of a low and

disagreeable character. At one time the favorite dish is supplied by the sanitary gentlemen, and consists of contributions from Lambeth sewers, Thames water, Churchlane cellars, Bermondsey creeks, and other physical abominations. At another time an official examination of Goldner's preserved meats, with a particular description of the results, supplies the desired treat. Sometimes the nauseous banquet is furnished by the criminal courts of Doctors' Commons. But it may be safely said that the British people relish a disgusting subject now and then as keenly as the Chinese epicure does his rotten eggs or his fine game rats. Just now a feast of abominable dainties has been provided on a scale of unparalleled abundance. More than a hundred Parliamentary elections have been or are to be opened, and the contents-that is, the details-exhumed with as little reserve as a metropolitan gravedigger uses in turning over the ever-festering soil of his snug little farm. We have already observed on a few of them. Here are some more revelations. Will our readers just look at the interesting little circumstances detailed under the heads of Chatham, Clitheroe, Blackburn, and Bridgnorth-only two letters of the alphabet? At and Bridghorm—only two letters of the alphabet: At Chatham, Mr. Joseph Greathead, a druggist, is a man of large appetite, though content with humble fare. Thanks to his vote for Sir F. Smith at the last election, one of his sons has expanded from the ninth part of a man to the full-grown proportions of a London letter-carrier, and we have no doubt has improved in straightness and strength of limb. "There is a tide in the affairs of man," &c .. of limb. "There is a tide in the allairs of man," &c., and the worthy druggist has now obtained through the same quarter promotion for a younger son as engineer in the navy. Mr. G. B. Locke, another Chatham elector, obtained the promise of a dockyard appointment for his son, but, finding the bribery oath administered at the limitings had a seruple of causaignee which it required a hustings, had a scruple of conscience, which it required a personal visit and the united arguments of Sir Frederick Smith and Mr. Wells, jr. to remove. However, it was removed, and Mr. Locke gave his vote with a safe conremoved, and Mr. Locke gave his vote with a safe conscience, and got the appointment he had asked for. Mr. John Sibbett, a rope-maker, exhibited contrary phenomena to the above, viz. disappointed expectations and an awakened conscience. Things looked well at first. Sir Frederick shook hands with him, gave him his card, and said, with much point, "his earliest friend would be earliest thought of." Sibbett, however, found that he could only Sibbett, however, found that he could only be admitted into the dockyard as "a hired man;" so roaming about Chatham in a moody frame of mind, he read "some blue bills" about bribery, and came to the rapid conclusion that he had been selling his birthright for a mess of very indifferent pottage. "Then, for the first time, I felt certain that I had been doing wrong; I had been trying to find a situation with my vote." How thankful Sibbett must be that he was not able to consummate his first sinful intentions! Descending in the scale, the next witness, a dockyard laborer at 12s. a week, promised his vote to the fair-spoken Sir Frederick, receiving in return the promise of a messengership at 20s. He fulfilled his promise, but not so Sir Frederick; and Gittings is probably at this moment "striking" for 13s. with the view of laying by the 1s. for a trip to the diggings. At Clitheroe we are presented with a somewhat ruder variety of the species. There it was all done by drinking,

brass bands, and fighting. "Lots of rough fellows" roamed about the town, and there were "stickmen" on

both sides. Wilson's party, however, was decidedly the

stronger, so there was not much fighting; possibly, also, owing to the circumstance that carrying sticks was only a pretence for drinking. A Lancashire farmer had re-ceived an order for three hundred fighting men to do the rough work of the election, with the instruction "that the best fighting men and peachers would be preferred." sidered. If the mint is to become a great manufactory of coins for various foreign countries, as it has been during some days before, two thousand men ate and drank as much and as fast as the landlord could supply them. They were introduced in parties, with orders from known friends of the cause-which cause or what cause it matters not to inquire. About one hundred of them had bludgeons. The landlord "went ahead," being told that Clitheroe election bills had always been paid. He appears, lowever, not unlikely to find it a very bad "venture. He got his shoulder broken among his customers, and is still minus the amount of his bill. Mine host of the Wheatsheaf was equally hospitable, and so far equally unfortunate. The colliers at Clitheroe are an open-hearted, open-mouthed set of fellows. There is no humbug about hem. They eat, drink, fight, and vote in a simple and natural manner, as we might suppose the Arcadians to have done at the election of the god Pan. But most other boroughs are sadly sophisticated. At Bridgenorth, for example, when the elector has been canvassed, and has half promised his vote, he observes to the candidate, "I'll see you again. If the candidate is rather green to the work, he will be not a little astonished at the literal uniformity of the remark in every house he enters. When he observes on this marvellous identity of expression, his fellow-canvassers forbear to enlighten his ignorance; for "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Should the candidate be unable to gratify the universal desire for county in which they are made, stating the name and re-sidence of the persons to whom payments have been made, realm. At this borough Mr. Cadogan would not bribe, but somehow his expenses came to £550. The sitting member for Blackburn, though an elderly man, is equally innocent, but his innocence has been much more seriously imposed upon ; for, without the smallestidea what it is for, hazardous. Heretofore, Patrick, having worked three he has had to sign a check for £2,000 - a most unaccounta days and received his pay, signs a receipt, without look-was guilty of during the whole election was giving 5s. to some drunken non-electors to be rid of their importunities He positively ferbade treating, so what can the £2,000 ets the difference. A lumberman delivers a thousand feet have gone for ? Next to the systematic practice of de of plank and gets his pay. In his hurry to go about his bauching the morals of the whole constituency, the most remarkable feature of our Parliamentary system is the immense pains taken to preserve the morals of the candidates, who never know what every body else knows about the superintendent and against the State. And so in all them. This beautiful picture of Parliamentary innocence the labor and supplies a good deal more is paid for than is carried even to the very doors of the Legislature, and into its committee rooms. For instance, we have a letter from the petitioning candidate for Norwich remonstrating on the cruel breach of trust he has suffered at the hands time it does not make the superintendent poor. This bill of his Parliamentary agent, who, without so much as ask-will break up these private arrangements of State eming his leave, has withdrawn his petition, and thereby ruined the best cause in the world. It appears that the agent had taken alarm, and, to make short work, had knocked off an equal number of petitions on both sides, and Col. Dickson finds himself paired off in the exchange. He threatens to revive his petition. By all means, if be only to satisfy his curiosity on the question why his has been withdrawn; for, though every child in petition Norwich knows the reason why, Col. Dickson is mercifully spared the painful information.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.

The Legislature of our State every winter attempts me tinkering of our laws respecting marriage, but generally succeeds in doing very little mischief. We urge no action at all on the subject; but, whenever any change shall hereafter be made in these laws, we ask that a pro vision be inserted for the discouragement and repress of runaway marriages.

The popular notions on this subject, fomented by the yellow-covered literature of the day, are exceedingly lax and mistaken. The young miss who clopes from the parental roof to marry some adventurer who was probably unknown to her last year is often represented as a girl of rare spirit, who does a remarkably clever and admira ble thing.

We hold, on the contrary, that, in a great majority of

cases, her elopement is unwise, giddy, ungrateful, immo-dest, and evinces a reckless disposition. Why should she desert and distress those who have loved, nurtured, and cherished her through all her past years, to throw herself into the arms of a comparative stranger, who has done nothing for her, and whose protestations of affection have yet to undergo the first trial ? at is every way unworthy of pure and gentle maidenhood to do so.

We can but imagine but one excuse for her elopement, namely, the efforts of parents or guardians to coorce her into marrying some one she does not love. To avoid such a fate she is justified in running away; for no parent has or ever had a right to constrain a daughter to marry against her will. But where the parents are willing to wait, the daughter should also consent to wait, until her choice is assented to or she attains her legal majority. Then, if she chooses to marry in opposition to her parents wishes, let her quit her home openly, frankly, in broad daylight, and in such manner as shall kindly but utterly preclude any pretence that her act is clandestine or ill-considered. No one should be persuaded or coerced to marry where she does not love; but to wait a year or two for the assent of those who have all her life done what they could for her welfare no daughter should esteem t

There is some truth to be told about the "common run" masculine prowlers by night about garden walls and under bedroom windows, in quest of opportunities to pour seducing flatteries into the ears of simple misses; but we have not time to tell it now. As a general rule, they are licentious, good-for-nothing adventurers, who would much rather marry a living than work for it, and who speculate on the chances of "bringing the old folks round" after a year or two. A true man would not advise, much less urge, the woman he loved to take a step which must inevitably lessen the respect felt for her, and violate the trust reposed in her by those who had loved and cherish-

ed her all her days .- N. Y. Times. The Whigs of the borough of York made a clear sweep at the election last Friday, electing their entire ticket, save the candidate for constable, by a handsome majority.